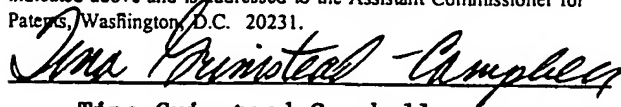


# APPENDIX A

"EXPRESS MAIL" Mailing Label Number EI267842785US

Date of Deposit October 24, 1997

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Tina Grimstead-Campbell

# APPENDIX A

## Card Class File Format For Preferred Embodiment

### Introduction

The card class file is a compressed form of the original class file(s). The card class file contains only the semantic information required to interpret Java programs from the original class files. The indirect references in the original class file are replaced with direct references resulting in a compact representation. The card class file format is based on the following principles:

1. **Stay close to the standard class file format:** The card class file format should remain as close to the standard class file format as possible. The Java byte codes in the class file remain unaltered. Not altering the byte codes ensures that the structural and static constraints on them remain verifiably intact.
2. **Ease of implementation:** The card class file format should be simple enough to appeal to Java Virtual Machine implementers. It must allow for different yet behaviorally equivalent implementations.
3. **Feasibility:** The card class file format must be compact in order to accommodate smart card technology. It must meet the constraints of today's technology while not losing sight of tomorrow's innovations.

This document is based on Chapter 4, "The class file format", in the book titled "The Java™ Virtual Machine Specification"[1], henceforth referred to as the Red book. Since the document is based on the standard class file format described in the Red book, we only present information that is different. The Red book serves as the final authority for any clarification.

The primary changes from the standard class file format are:

- The constant pool is optimized to contain only 16-bit identifiers and, where possible, indirection is replaced by a direct reference.
- Attributes in the original class file are eliminated or regrouped.

### The Java Card class File Format

This section describes the Java Card class file format. Each card class file contains one or many Java types, where a type may be a class or an interface.

A card class file consists of a stream of 8-bit bytes. All 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit quantities are constructed by reading in two, four, and eight consecutive 8-bit bytes, respectively. Multi-byte data items are always stored in big-endian order, where the high bytes come first. In Java, this format is supported by interfaces `java.io.DataInput` and `java.io.DataOutput` and classes such as `java.io.DataInputStream` and `java.io.DataOutputStream`.

We define and use the same set of data types representing Java class file data: The types `u1`, `u2`, and `u4` represent an unsigned one-, two-, or four-byte quantity, respectively. In Java, these types may be read by methods such as `readUnsignedByte`, `readUnsignedShort`, and `readInt` of the interface `java.io.DataInput`.

The card class file format is presented using pseudo-structures written in a C-like structure notation. To avoid confusion with the fields of Java Card Virtual Machine classes and class instances, the contents of the structures describing the card class file format are referred to as items. Unlike the fields of a C structure, successive items are stored in the card class file sequentially, without padding or alignment.

Variable-sized tables, consisting of variable-sized items, are used in several class file structures. Although we will use C-like array syntax to refer to table items, the fact that tables are streams of varying-sized structures means that it is not possible to directly translate a table index into a byte offset into the table.

Where we refer to a data structure as an array, it is literally an array.

In order to distinguish between the card class file structure and the standard class file structure, we add capitalization; for example, we rename `field_info` in the original class file to `FieldInfo` in the card class file.

## Card Class File

A card class file contains a single CardClassFile structure:

```
CardClassFile {  
    u1 major_version;  
    u1 minor_version;  
    u2 name_index;  
    u2 const_size;  
    u2 max_class;  
    CpInfo constant_pool[const_size];  
    ClassInfo class[max_class];  
}
```

The items in the CardClassFile structure are as follows:

### **minor\_version, major\_version**

The values of the minor\_version and major\_version items are the minor and major version numbers of the off-card Java Card Virtual Machine that produced this card class file. An implementation of the Java Card Virtual Machine normally supports card class files having a given major version number and minor version numbers 0 through some particular minor version.

Only the Java Card Forum may define the meaning of card class file version numbers.

### **name\_index**

The value of the name\_index item must represent a valid Java class name. The Java class name represented by name\_index must be exactly the same Java class name that corresponds to the main application that is to run in the card. A card class file contains several classes or interfaces that constitute the application that runs in the card. Since Java allows each class to contain a main method there must be a way to distinguish the class file containing the main method which corresponds to the card application.

### **const\_size**

The value of const\_size gives the number of entries in the card class file constant pool. A constant\_pool index is considered valid if it is greater than or equal to zero and less than const\_size.

### **max\_class**

This value refers to the number of classes present in the card class file. Since the name resolution and linking in the Java Card are done by the off-card Java Virtual Machine all the class files or classes required for an application are placed together in one card class file.

### **constant\_pool[]**

The constant\_pool is a table of variable-length structures (0) representing various string constants, class names, field names, and other constants that are referred to within the CardClassFile structure and its substructures.

The first entry in the card class file is constant\_pool[0].

Each of the constant\_pool table entries at indices 0 through const\_size is a variable-length structure (0).

### **class[]**

The class is a table of max\_class classes that constitute the application loaded onto the card.

## Constant Pool

All constant\_pool table entries have the following general format:

```
CpInfo {  
    u1 tag;  
    u1 info[];  
}
```

Each item in the constant\_pool table must begin with a 1-byte tag indicating the kind of cp\_info entry. The contents of the info array varies with the value of tag. The valid tags and their values are the same as those specified in the Red book.

Each tag byte must be followed by two or more bytes giving information about the specific constant. The format of the additional information varies with the tag value. Currently the only tags that need to be included are CONSTANT\_Class, CONSTANT\_FieldRef, CONSTANT\_MethodRef and CONSTANT\_InterfaceRef. Support for other tags be added as they are included in the specification.

CONSTANT\_Class

The CONSTANT\_Class\_info structure is used to represent a class or an interface:

```
CONSTANT_ClassInfo {  
    u1 tag;  
    u2 name_index;  
}
```

The items of the CONSTANT\_Class\_info structure are the following:

**tag**

The tag item has the value CONSTANT\_Class (7).

**name\_index**

The value of the name\_index item must represent a valid Java class name. The Java class name represented by name\_index must be exactly the same Java class name that is described by the corresponding CONSTANT\_Class entry in the constant\_pool of the original class file.

CONSTANT\_Fieldref, CONSTANT\_Methodref, and CONSTANT\_InterfaceMethodref

Fields, methods, and interface methods are represented by similar structures:

```
CONSTANT_FieldrefInfo {  
    u1 tag;  
    u2 class_index;  
    u2 name_sig_index;  
}
```

```
CONSTANT_MethodrefInfo {  
    u1 tag;  
    u2 class_index;  
    u2 name_sig_index;  
}
```

```
CONSTANT_InterfaceMethodrefInfo {  
    u1 tag;  
    u2 class_index;  
    u2 name_sig_index;  
}
```

The items of these structures are as follows:

**tag**

The tag item of a CONSTANT\_FieldrefInfo structure has the value CONSTANT\_Fieldref (9).

The tag item of a CONSTANT\_MethodrefInfo structure has the value CONSTANT\_Methodref (10).

The tag item of a CONSTANT\_InterfaceMethodrefInfo structure has the value CONSTANT\_InterfaceMethodref (11).

**class\_index**

The value of the class\_index item must represent a valid Java class or interface name. The name represented by class\_index must be exactly the same name that is described by the corresponding CONSTANT\_Class\_info entry in the constant\_pool of the original class file.

**name\_sig\_index**

The value of the name\_sig\_index item must represent a valid Java name and type. The name and type represented by name\_sig\_index must be exactly the same name and type described by the CONSTANT\_NameAndType\_info entry in the constant\_pool structure of the original class file.

## Class

Each class is described by a fixed-length ClassInfo structure. The format of this structure is:

```
ClassInfo {  
    u2 name_index;  
    u1 max_field;  
    u1 max_sfield;  
    u1 max_method;  
    u1 max_interface;  
    u2 superclass;  
    u2 access_flags;
```

```

    FieldInfo field[max_field+max_sfield];
    InterfaceInfo interface[max_interface];
    MethodInfo method[max_method];
}

```

The items of the ClassInfo structure are as follows:

**name\_index**

The value of the name\_index item must represent a valid Java class name. The Java class name represented by name\_index must be exactly the same Java class name that is described in the corresponding ClassFile structure of the original class file.

**max\_field**

The value of the max\_field item gives the number of FieldInfo (0) structures in the field table that represent the instance variables, declared by this class or interface type. This value refers to the number of non-static the fields in the card class file. If the class represents an interface the value of max\_field is 0.

**max\_sfield**

The value of the max\_sfield item gives the number of FieldInfo structures in the field table that represent the class variables, declared by this class or interface type. This value refers to the number of static the fields in the card class file.

**max\_method**

The value of the max\_method item gives the number of MethodInfo (0) structures in the method table.

**max\_interface**

The value of the max\_interface item gives the number of direct superinterfaces of this class or interface type.

**superclass**

For a class, the value of the superclass item must represent a valid Java class name. The Java class name represented by superclass must be exactly the same Java class name that is described in the corresponding ClassFile structure of the original class file. Neither the superclass nor any of its superclasses may be a final class.

If the value of superclass is 0<sup>1</sup>, then this class must represent the class java.lang.Object, the only class or interface without a superclass.

For an interface, the value of superclass must always represent the Java class java.lang.Object.

**access\_flags**

The value of the access\_flags item is a mask of modifiers used with class and interface declarations. The access\_flags modifiers and their values are the same as the access\_flags modifiers in the corresponding ClassFile structure of the original class file.

**field[]**

Each value in the field table must be a fixed-length FieldInfo (0) structure giving a complete description of a field in the class or interface type. The field table includes only those fields that are declared by this class or interface. It does not include items representing fields that are inherited from superclasses or superinterfaces.

**interface[]**

Each value in the interface array must represent a valid interface name. The interface name represented by each entry must be exactly the same interface name that is described in the corresponding interface array of the original class file.

**method[]**

Each value in the method table must be a variable-length MethodInfo (0) structure giving a complete description of and Java Virtual Machine code for a method in the class or interface.

The MethodInfo structures represent all methods, both instance methods and, for classes, class (static) methods, declared by this class or interface type. The method table only includes those methods that are explicitly declared by this class. Interfaces have only the single method <clinit>, the interface initialization method. The methods table does not include items representing methods that are inherited from superclasses or superinterfaces.

---

<sup>1</sup> Or a standard yet fixed value.

## Fields

Each field is described by a fixed-length field\_info structure. The format of this structure is

```
FieldInfo {  
    u2 name_index;  
    u2 signature_index;  
    u2 access_flags;  
}
```

The items of the FieldInfo structure are as follows:

### **name\_index**

The value of the name\_index item must represent a valid Java field name. The Java field name represented by name\_index must be exactly the same Java field name that is described in the corresponding field\_info structure of the original class file.

### **signature\_index**

The value of the signature\_index item must represent a valid Java field descriptor. The Java field descriptor represented by signature\_index must be exactly the same Java field descriptor that is described in the corresponding field\_info structure of the original class file.

### **access\_flags**

The value of the access\_flags item is a mask of modifiers used to describe access permission to and properties of a field. The access\_flags modifiers and their values are the same as the access\_flags modifiers in the corresponding field\_info structure of the original class file.

## Methods

Each method is described by a variable-length MethodInfo structure. The MethodInfo structure is a variable-length structure that contains the Java Virtual Machine instructions and auxiliary information for a single Java method, instance initialization method, or class or interface initialization method. The structure has the following format:

```
MethodInfo {  
    u2 name_index;  
    u2 signature_index;  
    u1 max_local;  
    u1 max_arg;  
    u1 max_stack;  
    u1 access_flags;  
    u2 code_length;  
    u2 exception_length;  
    u1 code[code_length];  
    {  
        u2 start_pc;  
        u2 end_pc;  
        u2 handler_pc;  
        u2 catch_type;  
    } einfo[exception_length];  
}
```

The items of the MethodInfo structure are as follows:

### **name\_index**

The value of the name\_index item must represent either one of the special internal method names, either <init> or <clinit>, or a valid Java method name. The Java method name represented by name\_index must be exactly the same Java method name that is described in the corresponding method\_info structure of the original class file.

### **signature\_index**

The value of the signature\_index item must represent a valid Java method descriptor. The Java method descriptor represented by signature\_index must be exactly the same Java method descriptor that is described in the corresponding method\_info structure of the original class file.

### **max\_local**

The value of the `max_locals` item gives the number of local variables used by this method, excluding the parameters passed to the method on invocation. The index of the first local variable is 0. The greatest local variable index for a one-word value is `max_locals-1`.

**max\_arg**

The value of the `max_arg` item gives the maximum number of arguments to this method.

**max\_stack**

The value of the `max_stack` item gives the maximum number of words on the operand stack at any point during execution of this method.

**access\_flags**

The value of the `access_flags` item is a mask of modifiers used to describe access permission to and properties of a method or instance initialization method. The `access_flags` modifiers and their values are the same as the `access_flags` modifiers in the corresponding `method_info` structure of the original class file.

**code\_length**

The value of the `code_length` item gives the number of bytes in the code array for this method. The value of `code_length` must be greater than zero; the code array must not be empty.

**exception\_length**

The value of the `exception_length` item gives the number of entries in the `exception_info` table.

**code[]**

The code array gives the actual bytes of Java Virtual Machine code that implement the method. When the code array is read into memory on a byte addressable machine, if the first byte of the array is aligned on a 4-byte boundary, the tableswitch and lookupswitch 32-bit offsets will be 4-byte aligned; refer to the descriptions of those instructions for more information on the consequences of code array alignment.

The detailed constraints on the contents of the code array are extensive and are the same as described in the Java Virtual Machine Specification.

**einfo[]**

Each entry in the `einfo` array describes one exception handler in the code array. Each `einfo` entry contains the following items:

**start\_pc, end\_pc**

The values of the two items `start_pc` and `end_pc` indicate the ranges in the code array at which the exception handler is active.

The value of `start_pc` must be a valid index into the code array of the opcode of an instruction. The value of `end_pc` either must be a valid index into the code array of the opcode of an instruction, or must be equal to `code_length`, the length of the code array. The value of `start_pc` must be less than the value of `end_pc`.

The `start_pc` is inclusive and `end_pc` is exclusive; that is, the exception handler must be active while the program counter is within the interval [`start_pc`, `end_pc`).

**handler\_pc**

The value of the `handler_pc` item indicates the start of the exception handler. The value of the item must be a valid index into the code array, must be the index of the opcode of an instruction, and must be less than the value of the `code_length` item.

**catch\_type**

If the value of the `catch_type` item is nonzero, it must represent a valid Java class type. The Java class type represented by `catch_type` must be exactly the same as the Java class type that is described by the `catch_type` in the corresponding `method_info` structure of the original class file. This class must be the class `Throwable` or one of its subclasses. The exception handler will be called only if the thrown exception is an instance of the given class or one of its subclasses.

If the value of the `catch_type` item is zero, this exception handler is called for all exceptions. This is used to implement `finally`.

## Attributes

Attributes used in the original class file are either eliminated or regrouped for compaction.

The predefined attributes `SourceFile`, `ConstantValue`, `Exceptions`, `LineNumberTable`, and `LocalVariableTable` may be eliminated without sacrificing any information required for Java byte code interpretation.

The predefined attribute Code which contains all the byte codes for a particular method are moved in the corresponding MethodInfo structure.

## Constraints on Java Card Virtual Machine Code

The Java Card Virtual Machine code for a method, instance initialization method, or class or interface initialization method is stored in the array code of the MethodInfo structure of a card class file. Both the static and the structural constraints on this code array are the same as those described in the Red book.

Limitations of the Java Card Virtual Machine and Java Card class File Format

The following limitations in the Java Card Virtual Machine are imposed by this version of the Java Card Virtual Machine specification:

- The per-card class file constant pool is limited to 65535 entries by the 16-bit const\_size field of the CardClassFile structure (0). This acts as an internal limit on the total complexity of a single card class file. This count also includes the entries corresponding to the constant pool of the class hierarchy available to the application in the card.<sup>2</sup>
- The amount of code per method is limited to 65535 bytes by the sizes of the indices in the MethodInfo structure.
- The number of local variables in a method is limited to 255 by the size of the max\_local item of the MethodInfo structure (0).
- The number of fields of a class is limited to 510 by the size of the max\_field and the max\_sfield items of the ClassInfo structure (0).
- The number of methods of a class is limited to 255 by the size of the max\_method item of the ClassInfo structure (0).
- The size of an operand stack is limited to 255 words by the max\_stack field of the MethodInfo structure (0).

## Bibliography

[1] Tim Lindholm and Frank Yellin, The Java Virtual Machine Specification, Addison-Wesley, 1996.

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<sup>2</sup> A single card class file constant pool has 65535- $\Delta$  entries available, where  $\Delta$  corresponds to the number of entries in the constant pool of the class hierarchies accessible to the application.

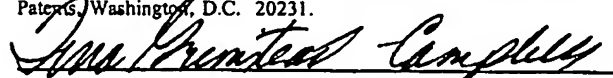


## APPENDIX B

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Tina Grimstead-Campbell

## APPENDIX B

### String To ID Input And Output

For the correct operation of Card JVM it is very important that the declared and generated IDs are correctly managed. This management is controlled by the definitions in the string to ID input file **String-ID INMap**. This textual file, the basis for which is shown below, declares which areas of the namespace can be used for what purposes. One possible arrangement of this map may reserve some IDs for internal use by the Card JVM interpreter, and the rest is allocated to Card JVM applications.

```
#
# String-ID INMap file.
#
#      4000 - 7FFF   Available for application use.
#      F000 - FFFE   Reserved for Card JVM's internal use.
#
constantBase      F000      # The area from F000 to FFFF is reserved for
                             # Card JVM's internal use.
                             #
MainApplication      # F000 - Name of the startup class
                             # (changes for each application)
main()V              # F001 - Name of the startup method
                             # (may change for each application)
java/lang/Object      # F002
java/lang/String      # F003
<init>()V              # F004
<clinit>()V           # F005
[L                     # F006
[I                     # F007
[C                     # F008
[B                     # F009
[S                     # F000A
#
constantBase      FFF0      # This area is reserved for simple return types.
L                     # FFF0
V                     # FFF1
I                     # FFF2
S                     # FFF3
C                     # FFF4
B                     # FFF5
Z                     # FFF6
#
constantBase      4000      # From here on this space is application dependent.
```

Essentially, all applications which are to be loaded into a smart card are allocated their own IDs within the 0x4000 to 0x7FFF. This space is free for each application since no loaded application is permitted to access other applications.

Care must be taken on managing the IDs for preloaded class libraries. The management of these IDs is helped by the (optional) generation of the string to ID output file **String-ID OUTMap** file. This map is the **String-ID INMap** augmented with the new String-ID bindings. These bindings may be produced when the Card Class File Converter application terminates. The **String-ID OUTMap** is generated for support libraries and OS interfaces loaded on the card. This map may be used as the **String-ID INMap** for smart card applications using the support libraries and OS interfaces loaded on the card. When building new applications this file can generally be discarded.

As an example consider the following Java program, HelloSmartCard.java. When compiled it generates a class file HelloSmartCard.class. This class file has embedded in it strings that represent the class name, methods and type information. On the basis of the **String-ID INMap** described above Card Class File Converter generates a card class file that replaces the strings present in the class file with IDs allocated by Card Class File Converter. Table 1 lists the strings found in the constant pool of HelloSmartCard.class with their respective Card Class File Converter assigned IDs. Note that some strings (like "java/lang/Object") have a pre-assigned value (F002) and some strings (like "()V") get a new value (4004).

```
public class HelloSmartCard {
    public byte aVariable;

    public static void main() {
        HelloSmartCard h = new HelloSmartCard();
        h.aVariable = (byte)13;
    }
}
```

**Program : HelloSmartCard.java**

Offset (in Constant Pool)	String	ID	Mapped New/ Mapped/Old
00000A	"Code"	4000	New
000011	"SourceFile"	4001	New
00001E	"ConstantValue"	4002	New
00002E	"Exceptions"	4003	New
00003B	"HelloSmartCard"	F000	Old
00004C	"java/lang/Object"	F002	Old
000062	"<init>"	F004	Old
00006E	"()V"	4004	New
000074	"aVariable"	4005	New
00008A	"B"	FFF5	Old
00008E	"HelloSmartCard.java"	4006	New
0000B3	"main"	F001	Old

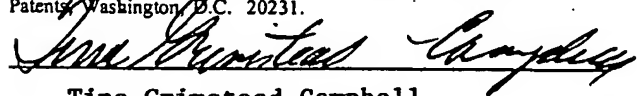
**Relevant entries of String-ID OUTMap**

## APPENDIX C

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Tina Grimstead-Campbell

## APPENDIX C

Byte codes supported by the Card JVM in the preferred embodiment

AALOAD	AASTORE	ACONST_NULL
ALOAD	ALOAD_0	ALOAD_1
ALOAD_2	ALOAD_3	ARETURN
ARRAYLENGTH	ASTORE	ASTORE_0
ASTORE_1	ASTORE_2	ASTORE_3
ATHROW	BALOAD	BASTORE
CHECKCAST	DUP	DUP2
DUP2_X1	DUP2_X2	DUP_X1
DUP_X2	GETFIELD	GETSTATIC
GOTO	IADD	LALOAD
LAND	LASTORE	ICONST_0
ICONST_1	ICONST_2	ICONST_3
ICONST_4	ICONST_5	ICONST_M1
IDIV	IFEQ	IFGE
IFGT	IFLE	IFLT
IFNE	IFNONNULL	IFNULL
IF_ACMPEQ	IF_ACMPNE	IF_ICMPEQ
IF_ICMPGE	IF_ICMPGT	IF_ICMPLE
IF_ICMPLT	IF_ICMPNE	IINC
ILOAD	ILOAD_0	ILOAD_1
ILOAD_2	ILOAD_3	IMUL
INEG	INSTANCEOF	INT2BYTE
INT2CHAR	INT2SHORT	INVOKEINTERFACE
INVOKENONVIRTUAL	INVOKESTATIC	INVOKEVIRTUAL
IOR	IREM	IRETURN
ISHL	ISHR	ISTORE
ISTORE_0	ISTORE_1	ISTORE_2
ISTORE_3	ISUB	IUSHR
IXOR	JSR	LDC1
LDC2	LOOKUPSWITCH	NEW
NEWARRAY	NOP	POP
POP2	PUTFIELD	PUTSTATIC
RET	RETURN	SALOAD
SASTORE	SIPUSH	SWAP
TABLESWITCH	BIPUSH	

## Standard Java byte codes numbers for the byte codes supported in the preferred embodiment

```
package util;

/*
 * List of actual Java Bytecodes handled by this JVM
 * ref. Lindholm and Yellin.
 *
 * Copyright (c) 1996 Schlumberger Austin Products Center,
 * Schlumberger, Austin, Texas, USA.
 */

public interface BytecodeDefn {
    public static final byte j_NOP = (byte)0;
    public static final byte ACONST_NULL = (byte)1;
    public static final byte ICONST_M1 = (byte)2;
    public static final byte ICONST_0 = (byte)3;
    public static final byte ICONST_1 = (byte)4;
    public static final byte ICONST_2 = (byte)5;
    public static final byte ICONST_3 = (byte)6;
    public static final byte ICONST_4 = (byte)7;
    public static final byte ICONST_5 = (byte)8;
    public static final byte BIPUSH = (byte)16;
    public static final byte SIPUSH = (byte)17;
    public static final byte LDC1 = (byte)18;
    public static final byte LDC2 = (byte)19;
    public static final byte ILOAD = (byte)21;
    public static final byte ALOAD = (byte)25;
    public static final byte ILOAD_0 = (byte)26;
    public static final byte ILOAD_1 = (byte)27;
    public static final byte ILOAD_2 = (byte)28;
    public static final byte ILOAD_3 = (byte)29;
    public static final byte ALOAD_0 = (byte)42;
    public static final byte ALOAD_1 = (byte)43;
    public static final byte ALOAD_2 = (byte)44;
    public static final byte ALOAD_3 = (byte)45;
    public static final byte IALOAD = (byte)46;
    public static final byte AALOAD = (byte)50;
    public static final byte BALOAD = (byte)51;
    public static final byte CALOAD = (byte)52;
    public static final byte ISTORE = (byte)54;
    public static final byte ASTORE = (byte)58;
    public static final byte ISTORE_0 = (byte)59;
    public static final byte ISTORE_1 = (byte)60;
    public static final byte ISTORE_2 = (byte)61;
    public static final byte ISTORE_3 = (byte)62;
    public static final byte ASTORE_0 = (byte)75;
    public static final byte ASTORE_1 = (byte)76;
    public static final byte ASTORE_2 = (byte)77;
    public static final byte ASTORE_3 = (byte)78;
    public static final byte IASTORE = (byte)79;
    public static final byte AASTORE = (byte)83;
    public static final byte BASTORE = (byte)84;
    public static final byte CASTORE = (byte)85;
    public static final byte POP = (byte)87;
    public static final byte POP2 = (byte)88;
    public static final byte DUP = (byte)89;
    public static final byte DUP_X1 = (byte)90;
    public static final byte DUP_X2 = (byte)91;
    public static final byte DUP2 = (byte)92;
    public static final byte DUP2_X1 = (byte)93;
    public static final byte DUP2_X2 = (byte)94;
    public static final byte SWAP = (byte)95;
    public static final byte IADD = (byte)96;
    public static final byte ISUB = (byte)100;
    public static final byte IMUL = (byte)104;
    public static final byte IDIV = (byte)108;
    public static final byte IREM = (byte)112;
```

```

public static final byte INEG = (byte)116;
public static final byte ISHL = (byte)120;
public static final byte ISHR = (byte)122;
public static final byte IUSHR = (byte)124;
public static final byte IAND = (byte)126;
public static final byte IOR = (byte)128;
public static final byte IXOR = (byte)130;
public static final byte IINC = (byte)132;
public static final byte INT2BYTE = (byte)145;
public static final byte INT2CHAR = (byte)146;
public static final byte INT2SHORT = (byte)147;
public static final byte IFEQ = (byte)153;
public static final byte IFNE = (byte)154;
public static final byte IFLT = (byte)155;
public static final byte IFGE = (byte)156;
public static final byte IFGT = (byte)157;
public static final byte IFLE = (byte)158;
public static final byte IF_ICMPEQ = (byte)159;
public static final byte IF_ICMPNE = (byte)160;
public static final byte IF_ICMPLT = (byte)161;
public static final byte IF_ICMPGE = (byte)162;
public static final byte IF_ICMPGT = (byte)163;
public static final byte IF_ICMPLE = (byte)164;
public static final byte IF_ACMPEQ = (byte)165;
public static final byte IF_ACMPLT = (byte)166;
public static final byte GOTO = (byte)167;
public static final byte j_JSR = (byte)168;
public static final byte RET = (byte)169;
public static final byte TABLESWITCH = (byte)170;
public static final byte LOOKUPSWITCH = (byte)171;
public static final byte IRETURN = (byte)172;
public static final byte ARETURN = (byte)176;
public static final byte RETURN = (byte)177;
public static final byte GETSTATIC = (byte)178;
public static final byte PUTSTATIC = (byte)179;
public static final byte GETFIELD = (byte)180;
public static final byte PUTFIELD = (byte)181;
public static final byte INVOKEVIRTUAL = (byte)182;
public static final byte INVOKENONVIRTUAL = (byte)183;
public static final byte INVOKESTATIC = (byte)184;
public static final byte INVOKEINTERFACE = (byte)185;
public static final byte NEW = (byte)187;
public static final byte NEWARRAY = (byte)188;
public static final byte ARRAYLENGTH = (byte)190;
public static final byte ATHROW = (byte)191;
public static final byte CHECKCAST = (byte)192;
public static final byte INSTANCEOF = (byte)193;
public static final byte IFNULL = (byte)198;
public static final byte IFNONNULL = (byte)199;

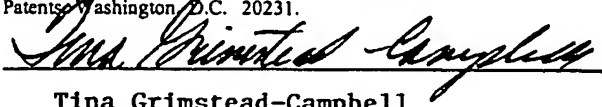
```

## APPENDIX D

"EXPRESS MAIL" Mailing Label Number EI267842785US

Date of Deposit October 24, 1997

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Tina Grimstead-Campbell



## APPENDIX D

### Card Class File Converter byte code conversion process

```
/*
 * Reprocess code block.
 */
static
void
reprocessMethod(iMethod* imeth)
{
    int pc;
    int npc;
    int align;
    bytecode* code;
    int codelen;
    int i;
    int opad;
    int npad;
    int apc;
    int high;
    int low;

    /* codeinfo is a table that keeps track of the valid Java bytecodes and their
     * corresponding translation
     */
    code = imeth->external->code;
    codelen = imeth->external->code_length;

    jumpPos = 0;
    align = 0;

    /* Scan for unsupported opcodes */
    for (pc = 0; pc < codelen; pc = npc) {
        if (codeinfo[code[pc]].valid == 0) {
            error("Unsupported opcode %d", code[pc]);
        }
        npc = nextPC(pc, code);
    }

    /* Scan for jump instructions and insert into jump table */
    for (pc = 0; pc < codelen; pc = npc) {
        npc = nextPC(pc, code);

        if (codeinfo[code[pc]].valid == 3) {
            insertJump(pc+1, pc, (int16)((code[pc+1] << 8) | code[pc+2]));
        }
        else if (codeinfo[code[pc]].valid == 4) {
            apc = pc & -4;
            low = (code[apc+8] << 24) | (code[apc+9] << 16)
                | (code[apc+10] << 8) | code[apc+11];
            high = (code[apc+12] << 24) | (code[apc+13] << 16)
                | (code[apc+14] << 8) | code[apc+15];
            for (i = 0; i < high-low+1; i++) {
                insertJump(apc+(i*4)+18, pc,
                    (int16)((code[apc+(i*4)+18] << 8) | code[apc+(i*4)+19]));
            }
            insertJump(apc+6, pc, (int16)((code[apc+6] << 8) | code[apc+7]));
        }
        else if (codeinfo[code[pc]].valid == 5) {
            apc = pc & -4;
            low = (code[apc+8] << 24) | (code[apc+9] << 16)
                | (code[apc+10] << 8) | code[apc+11];
            for (i = 0; i < low; i++) {
                insertJump(apc+(i*8)+18, pc,
                    (int16)((code[apc+(i*8)+18] << 8) | code[apc+(i*8)+19]));
            }
            insertJump(apc+6, pc, (int16)((code[apc+6] << 8) | code[apc+7]));
        }
    }
}
```

0-1

```

#ifdef TRANSLATE_BYTECODE
/* Translate specific opcodes to general ones */
for (pc = 0; pc < codelen; pc = npc) {
/* This is a translation code */
if (codeinfo[code[pc]].valid == 2) {
switch (code[pc]) {
case ILOAD_0:
case ILOAD_1:
case ILOAD_2:
case ILOAD_3:
insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 1);
align += 1;
code[pc+1] = code[pc] - ILOAD_0;
code[pc+0] = ILOAD;
break;

case ALOAD_0:
case ALOAD_1:
case ALOAD_2:
case ALOAD_3:
insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 1);
align += 1;
code[pc+1] = code[pc] - ALOAD_0;
code[pc+0] = ALOAD;
break;

case ISTORE_0:
case ISTORE_1:
case ISTORE_2:
case ISTORE_3:
insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 1);
align += 1;
code[pc+1] = code[pc] - ISTORE_0;
code[pc+0] = ISTORE;
break;

case ASTORE_0:
case ASTORE_1:
case ASTORE_2:
case ASTORE_3:
insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 1);
align += 1;
code[pc+1] = code[pc] - ASTORE_0;
code[pc+0] = ASTORE;
break;

case ICONST_M1:
insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 2);
align += 2;
code[pc+2] = 255;
code[pc+1] = 255;
code[pc+0] = SIPUSH;
break;

case ICONST_0:
case ICONST_1:
case ICONST_2:
case ICONST_3:
case ICONST_4:
case ICONST_5:
insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 2);
align += 2;
code[pc+2] = code[pc] - ICONST_0;
code[pc+1] = 0;
code[pc+0] = SIPUSH;
break;

case LDC1:
insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 1);
align += 1;
code[pc+1] = 0;
code[pc+0] = LDC2;
break;

```

D-2

C

```

case BIPUSH:
    insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 1);
    align += 1;
    if ((int8)code[pc+2] >= 0) {
        code[pc+1] = 0;
    }
    else {
        code[pc+1] = 255;
    }
    code[pc+0] = SIPUSH;
    break;

case INT2SHORT:
    removeSpace(code, &codelen, pc, 1);
    align -= 1;
    npc = pc;
    continue;
}

}
else if (codeinfo[code[pc]].valid == 4 || codeinfo[code[pc]].valid == 5) {
    /* Switches are aligned to 4 byte boundaries. Since we are inserting and
     * removing bytecodes, this may change the alignment of switch instructions.
     * Therefore, we must readjust the padding in switches to compensate.
     */
    opad = (4 - (((pc+1) - align) % 4)) % 4; /* Current switch padding */
    npad = (4 - ((pc+1) % 4)) % 4; /* New switch padding */
    if (npad > opad) {
        insertSpace(code, &codelen, pc+1, npad - opad);
        align += (npad - opad);
    }
    else if (npad < opad) {
        removeSpace(code, &codelen, pc+1, opad - npad);
        align -= (opad - npad);
    }
}

npc = nextPC(pc, code);
}
#endif

```

D

```

/* Relink constants */
for (pc = 0; pc < codelen; pc = npc) {
    npc = nextPC(pc, code);
    i = (uint16)((code[pc+1] << 8) + code[pc+2]);

    switch (code[pc]) {
    case LDC2:
        /* 'i' == general index */
        switch (cItem(i).type) {
        case CONSTANT_Integer:
            i = cItem(i).v.tint;
            code[pc] = SIPUSH;
            break;

        case CONSTANT_String:
            i = buildStringIndex(i);
            break;

        default:
            error("Unsupported loading of constant type");
            break;
        }
        break;

    case NEW:
    case INSTANCEOF:
    case CHECKCAST:
        /* 'i' == class index */
        i = buildClassIndex(i);
        break;

    case GETFIELD:
    case PUTFIELD:
        /* 'i' == field index */

```

0-3

D

```

/* i = buildFieldSignatureIndex(i); */
i = buildStaticFieldSignatureIndex(i);
break;

case GETSTATIC:
case PUTSTATIC:
/* 'i' == field index */
i = buildStaticFieldSignatureIndex(i);
break;

case INVOKEVIRTUAL:
case INVOKENONVIRTUAL:
case INVOKESTATIC:
case INVOKEINTERFACE:
/* 'i' == method signature index */
i = buildSignatureIndex(i);
break;
}

/* Insert application constant reference */
code[pc+1] = (i >> 8) & 0xFF;
code[pc+2] = i & 0xFF;
}

```

E

```

#ifdef MODIFY_BYTECODE
/* Translate codes */
for (pc = 0; pc < codelen; pc = npc) {
    npc = nextPC(pc, code);
    code[pc] = codeinfo[code[pc]].translation;
}
#endif

```

F

```

/* Relink jumps */
for (i = 0; i < jumpPos; i++) {
    apc = jumpTable[i].at;
    pc = jumpTable[i].from;
    npc = jumpTable[i].to - pc;

    code[apc+0] = (npc >> 8) & 0xFF;
    code[apc+1] = npc & 0xFF;
}

/* Fixup length */
imeth->external->code_length = codelen;
imeth->esize = (SIZEOFMETHOD + codelen + 3) & -4;
}

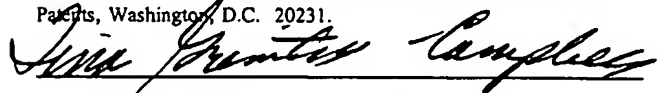
```

## APPENDIX E

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Tina Grimstead-Campbell

# APPENDIX E

## Example Loading And Execution Control Program

```
public class Bootstrap {

    // Constants used throughout the program
    static final byte BUFFER_LENGTH      = 32;
    static final byte ACK_SIZE           = (byte)1;
    static final byte ACK_CODE           = (byte)0;
    static final byte OS_HEADER_SIZE     = (byte)0x10;
    static final byte GPOS_CREATE_FILE   = (byte)0xE0;

    static final byte ST_INVALID_CLASS    = (byte)0xC0;
    static final byte ST_INVALID_PARAMETER = (byte)0xA0;
    static final byte ST_INS_NOT_SUPPORTED = (byte)0xB0;
    static final byte ST_SUCCESS          = (byte)0x00;

    static final byte ISO_COMMAND_LENGTH = (byte)5;
    static final byte ISO_READ_BINARY    = (byte)0xB0;
    static final byte ISO_UPDATE_BINARY  = (byte)0xD6;
    static final byte ISO_INIT_APPLICATION = (byte)0xF2;
    static final byte ISO_VERIFY_KEY     = (byte)0x2A;
    static final byte ISO_SELECT_FILE    = (byte)0xA4;

    static final byte ISO_CLASS          = (byte)0xC0;
    static final byte ISO_APP_CLASS      = (byte)0xF0;

    public static void main () {

        byte pBuffer[] = new byte(ISO_COMMAND_LENGTH);
        byte dBuffer[] = new byte(BUFFER_LENGTH);
        byte ackByte[] = new byte(ACK_SIZE);
        //short fileId;
        short offset;
        byte bReturnStatus;

        // Initialize Communications
        _OS.SendATR();

        do {
            // Retrieve the command header
            _OS.GetMessage(pBuffer, ISO_COMMAND_LENGTH, ACK_CODE);

            // Verify class of the message - Only ISO + Application
            if ((pBuffer[0] != ISO_APP_CLASS)
                && (pBuffer[0] != ISO_CLASS)) {
                _OS.SendStatus(ST_INVALID_CLASS);
            }
            else {
                // go through the switch
                // Send the acknowledge code

                // Verify if data length too large
                if (pBuffer[4] > BUFFER_LENGTH) {
                    bReturnStatus = ST_INVALID_PARAMETER;
                }
                else {
                    switch (pBuffer[1]) {
                        case ISO_SELECT_FILE:
                            // we always assume that length is 2
                            if (pBuffer[4] != 2) {
                                bReturnStatus = ST_INVALID_PARAMETER;
                            }
                            else {
                                // get the fileId(offset) in the data buffer
                                _OS.GetMessage(dBuffer, (byte)2, pBuffer[1]);
                                // cast dBuffer[0..1] into a short

```

E-1

```

        offset = (short) ((dbuffer[0] << 8) | (dbuffer[1] & 0x00FF));
        bReturnStatus = _OS.SelectFile(offset);
    }
    break;

case ISO_VERIFY_KEY:
    // Get the Key from the terminal
    _OS.GetMessage(dbuffer, pbuffer[4], pbuffer[1]);

    bReturnStatus = _OS.VerifyKey(pbuffer[3],
                                   dbuffer,
                                   pbuffer[4]);

    break;

case ISO_INIT_APPLICATION:
    // Should send the id of a valid program file
    _OS.GetMessage(dbuffer, (byte)1, pbuffer[1]);
    // compute fileId(offset) from pbuffer[2..3] via casting
    offset = (short) ((pbuffer[2] << 8) | (pbuffer[3] & 0x00FF));
    bReturnStatus = _OS.Execute(offset,
                                   dbuffer[0]);

    break;

case GPOS_CREATE_FILE:
    if (pbuffer[4] != OS_HEADER_SIZE) {
        bReturnStatus = ST_INVALID_PARAMETER;
        break;
    }
    // Receive The data
    _OS.GetMessage(dbuffer, pbuffer[4], pbuffer[1]);
    bReturnStatus = _OS.CreateFile(dbuffer);
    break;

case ISO_UPDATE_BINARY:
    _OS.GetMessage(dbuffer, pbuffer[4], pbuffer[1]);
    // compute offset from pbuffer[2..3] via casting
    offset = (short) ((pbuffer[2] << 8) | (pbuffer[3] & 0x00FF));
    // assumes that a file is already selected
    bReturnStatus = _OS.WriteBinaryFile (offset,
                                           pbuffer[4],
                                           dbuffer);

    break;

case ISO_READ_BINARY:
    // compute offset from pbuffer[2..3] via casting
    offset = (short) ((pbuffer[2] << 8) | (pbuffer[3] & 0x00FF));
    // assumes that a file is already selected
    bReturnStatus = _OS.ReadBinaryFile (offset,
                                           pbuffer[4],
                                           dbuffer);

    // Send the data if successful
    ackByte[0] = pbuffer[1];
    if (bReturnStatus == ST_SUCCESS) {
        _OS.SendMessage(ackByte, ACK_SIZE);
        _OS.SendMessage(dbuffer, pbuffer[4]);
    }
    break;

default:
    bReturnStatus = ST_INS_NOT_SUPPORTED;
}
}
_OS.SendStatus(bReturnStatus);
}
}
while (true);
}

```

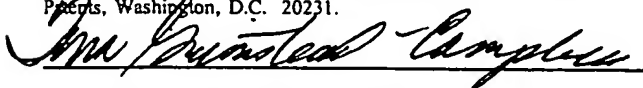
E-2

# APPENDIX F

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Tina Grimstead-Campbell



## APPENDIX F

### Methods For Accessing Card Operating System Capabilities In The Preferred Embodiment

```
public class _OS {

    static native byte      SelectFile      (short   file_id);
    static native byte      SelectParent    ();
    static native byte      SelectCD        ();
    static native byte      SelectRoot      ();

    static native byte      CreateFile      (byte     file_hdr[]);
    static native byte      DeleteFile      (short    file_id);

    // General File Manipulation
    static native byte      ResetFile        ();
    static native byte      ReadByte        (byte     offset);
    static native short     ReadWord        (byte     offset);

    // Header Manipulation
    static native byte      GetFileInfo      (byte     file_hdr[]);

    // Binary File support
    static native byte      ReadBinaryFile   (short    offset,
                                              byte     data_length,
                                              byte     buffer[]);
    static native byte      WriteBinaryFile  (short    offset,
                                              byte     data_length,
                                              byte     buffer[]);

    // Record File support
    static native byte      SelectRecord     (byte     record_nb,
                                              byte     mode);
    static native byte      NextRecord      ();
    static native byte      PreviousRecord   ();

    static native byte      ReadRecord       (byte     record_data[],
                                              byte     record_nb,
                                              byte     offset,
                                              byte     length);
    static native byte      WriteRecord      (byte     buffer[],
                                              byte     record_nb,
                                              byte     offset,
                                              byte     length);

    // Cyclic File Support
    static native byte      LastUpdatedRec   ();

    // Messaging Functions
    static native byte      GetMessage       (byte     buffer[],
                                              byte     expected_length,
                                              byte     ack_code);
    static native byte      SendMessage      (byte     buffer[],
                                              byte     data_length);
    static native byte      SetSpeed         (byte     speed);

    // Identity Management
    static native byte      CheckAccess      (byte     ac_action);
    static native byte      VerifyKey        (byte     key_number,
                                              byte     key_buffer[],
                                              byte     key_length);
    static native byte      VerifyCHV       (byte     CHV_number,
                                              byte     CHV_buffer[],
                                              byte     unblock_flag);
    static native byte      ModifyCHV        (byte     CHV_number,
                                              byte     old_CHV_buffer[],
                                              byte     new_CHV_buffer[]);
}
```

```

static native byte      GetFileStatus      (byte unblock_flag);
static native byte      SetFileStatus      (byte file_status);

static native byte      GrantSupervisorMode ();
static native byte      RevokeSupervisorMode();

static native byte      SetFileACL         (byte file_acl{});
static native byte      GetFileACL         (byte file_acl{});

// File context manipulation
static native void      InitFileStatus     ();
static native void      BackupFileStatus   ();
static native void      RestoreFileStatus   ();

// Utilities
static native byte      CompareBuffer      (byte pattern_length,
                                             byte buffer_1[],
                                             byte buffer_2[]);

static native short     AvailableMemory     ();
static native void      ResetCard          (byte mode);
static native byte      SendATR            ();
static native byte      SetDefaultATR      (byte buffer[],
                                             byte length);
static native byte      Execute            (short file_id,
                                             byte flag);

// Global state variable functions
static native byte      GetIdentity         ();
static native byte      GetRecordNb        ();
static native short     GetApplicationId    ();
static native byte      GetRecordLength    ();
static native byte      GetFileType        ();
static native short     GetFileLength      ();
static native void      SendStatus         (byte status);
}

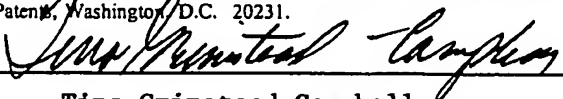
```

## APPENDIX G

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# APPENDIX G

## Byte Code Attributes Tables

### Dividing Java byte codes into type groups

Each bytecode is assigned a 5 bit type associated with it. This is used to group the codes into similarly behaving sets. In general this behaviour reflects how the types of byte codes operate on the stack, but types 0, 13, 14, and 15 reflect specific kinds of instructions as denoted in the comments section.

The table below illustrates the state of the stack before and after each type of instruction is executed.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Before execution</u>	<u>After execution</u>	<u>Comment</u>
0			Illegal instruction
1	stk0==int stk1==int	pop(1)	
2	stk0==int	pop(1)	
3	stk0==int stk1==int	pop(2)	
4			
5	push(1)		
6	stk0==int stk1==int	pop(3)	
7	stk0==int	pop(1)	
8	stk0==ref	pop(1)	
9	stk0==int	pop(1)	
10	push(1)	stk0<-int	
11	push(1)	stk0<-ref	
12	stk0==ref	stk0<-int	
13			DUPs, SWAP instructions
14			INVOKE instructions
15			FIELDS instructions
16		stk0<-ref	

## Using Standard Java Byte Code (without reordering) - Attribute Lookup Table

```

/*
 * Table of bytecode decode information. This contains a bytecode type
 * and a bytecode length. We currently support all standard bytecodes
 * (ie. no quicks) which gives us codes 0 to 201 (202 codes in all).
 */

#define T_      0
#define T3      1
#define T6      2
#define T1      3
#define T2      4
#define T7      5
#define T9      6
#define T8      7
#define T12     8
#define T10     9
#define T5     10
#define T11     11
#define T16     12
#define T4      13
#define T13     14
#define T14     15
#define T15     16

#define D(T,L)                                     _BUILD_ITYPE_AND_ILENGTH(T, L)
#define _BUILD_ITYPE_AND_ILENGTH(T, L)            (_BUILD_ITYPE(T) | _BUILD_ILENGTH(L))
#define _BUILD_ITYPE(T)                           ((T) << 3)
#define _BUILD_ILENGTH(L)                         (L)
#define _GET_ITYPE(I)                             ((I) & 0xF8)
#define _GET_ILENGTH(I)                           ((I) & 0x07)

const uint8 _SCODE_decodeinfo[256] = {
    D( T4 , 1 ),      /* NOP */
    D( T11 , 1 ),     /* ACONST_NULL */
    D( T10 , 1 ),     /* ICONST_M1 */
    D( T10 , 1 ),     /* ICONST_0 */
    D( T10 , 1 ),     /* ICONST_1 */
    D( T10 , 1 ),     /* ICONST_2 */
    D( T10 , 1 ),     /* ICONST_3 */
    D( T10 , 1 ),     /* ICONST_4 */
    D( T10 , 1 ),     /* ICONST_5 */
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T10 , 2 ),     /* BIPUSH */
    D( T10 , 3 ),     /* SIPUSH */
    D( T_ , 2 ),     /* LDC1 */
    D( T11 , 3 ),     /* LDC2 */
    D( T_ , 3 ),
    D( T5 , 2 ),     /* ILOAD */
    D( T_ , 2 ),
    D( T_ , 2 ),
    D( T_ , 2 ),
    D( T5 , 2 ),     /* ALOAD */
    D( T5 , 1 ),     /* ILOAD_0 */
    D( T5 , 1 ),     /* ILOAD_1 */
    D( T5 , 1 ),     /* ILOAD_2 */
    D( T5 , 1 ),     /* ILOAD_3 */
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 ),
    D( T_ , 1 )
};

```

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```

D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* IDIV      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* IREM      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T9 , 1 ),      /* INEG      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* ISHL      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* ISHR      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* IUSHR     */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* IAND      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* IOR       */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T1 , 1 ),      /* IXOR      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T4 , 3 ),      /* IINC      */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T9 , 1 ),      /* INT2BYTE  */
D( T9 , 1 ),      /* INT2CHAR  */
D( T_ , 1 ),      /* INT2SHORT */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T2 , 3 ),      /* IFEQ      */
D( T2 , 3 ),      /* IFNE      */
D( T2 , 3 ),      /* IFLT      */
D( T2 , 3 ),      /* IFGE      */
D( T2 , 3 ),      /* IFGT      */
D( T2 , 3 ),      /* IFLT      */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ICMPEQ */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ICMPNE */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ICMPLT */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ICMPGE */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ICMPGT */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ICMPLE */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ACMPEQ */
D( T3 , 3 ),      /* IF_ACMUNE */
D( T4 , 3 ),      /* GOTO      */
D( T_ , 3 ),      /* JSR       */
D( T_ , 2 ),      /* RET       */
D( T2 , 0 ),      /* TABLESWITCH */
D( T2 , 0 ),      /* LOOKUPSWITCH */
D( T2 , 1 ),      /* IRETURN   */
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T_ , 1 ),
D( T8 , 1 ),      /* ARETURN   */
D( T4 , 1 ),      /* RETURN    */

```





D( T\_ , 1 ).  
D( T\_ , 1 ).  
D( T\_ , 1 ).  
D( T\_ , 1 ).  
D( T\_ , 1 ).  
D( T\_ , 1 ).  
D( T\_ , 1 ).

;;

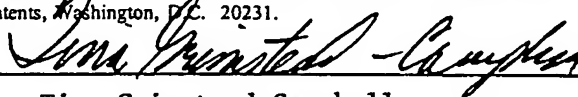
G-6

# APPENDIX H

"EXPRESS MAIL" Mailing Label Number EI267842785US

Date of Deposit October 24, 1997

I hereby certify under 37 CFR 1.10 that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as "Express Mail Post Office To Addressee" with sufficient postage on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.



Tina Grimstead-Campbell

# APPENDIX H

## Checks Done On Java Byte Codes By Type

Decoding the instruction. This gives us the length to generate the next PC, and the instruction type:

```
pcarg1 = _GET_ILENGTH(_decodeinfo(insn));
itype = _GET_ITYPE(_decodeinfo(insn));
```

Implement some pre-execution checks based on this:

```
/* Check the input stack state based on the instruction type */
if (itype <= ITYPE9) {
    if (itype <= ITYPE1) {
        check_stack_int(1);
    }
    check_stack_int(0);
}
else if (itype <= ITYPE12) {
    check_stack_ref(0);
}
else if (itype < ITYPE11) {
    push(1);
}
}
```

Finally, implement some post execution checks:

```
/* Set the output state */
if (itype <= ITYPE8) {
    if (itype <= ITYPE6) {
        if (itype >= ITYPE6) {
            pop(1);
        }
        pop(1);
    }
    pop(1);
}
else if (itype <= ITYPE10) {
    set_stack_int(0);
}
else if (itype >= ITYPE11 && itype <= ITYPE16) {
    set_stack_ref(0);
}
}
```

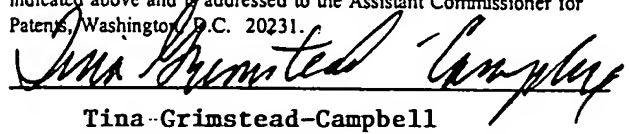
H-1

# APPENDIX I

"EXPRESS MAIL" Mailing Label Number EI267842785US

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Tina Grimstead-Campbell

# APPENDIX I

## Checks Done On Renumbered Java Byte Codes

Get the instruction. The numeric value of the instruction implicitly contains the instruction type:

```
insn = getpc(-1);
```

Implement some pre-execution checks based on this:

```
/*
 * Check input stack state. By renumbering the byte codes we can
 * perform the necessary security checks by testing if the value of the
 * byte code (and hence the byte code) belongs to the correct group
 */
if (insn <= TYPE9_END) {
    if (insn <= TYPE1_END) {
        check_stack_int(1);
    }
    check_stack_int(0);
}
else if (insn <= TYPE12_END) {
    check_stack_ref(0);
}
else if (insn <= TYPE11_END) {
    push(1)
}
}
```

Finally, implement some post execution checks:

```
/*
 * Set output stack state.
 */
if (insn <= TYPE8_END) {
    if (insn <= TYPE6_END) {
        if (insn >= TYPE6_START) {
            pop(1);
        }
        pop(1);
    }
    pop(1);
}
else if (insn <= TYPE10_END) {
    set_stack_int(0);
}
else if (insn >= TYPE11_START && insn <= TYPE16_END) {
    set_stack_ref(0);
}
}
```

## Reordering of supported Java byte codes by type

```
/* TYPE 3 */

#define s_POP2          0
#define s_IF_ICMPEQ     1
#define s_IF_ICMPNE     2
#define s_IF_ICMPLT     3
#define s_IF_ICMPGE     4
#define s_IF_ICMPGT     5
#define s_IF_ICMPLE     6
#define s_IF_ACMPEQ     7
#define s_IF_ACMPLT     8

/* TYPE 6 */

#define TYPE6_START     9

#define s_SASTORE       9
#define s_AASTORE      10
#define s_BASTORE      11

#define TYPE6_END      12

/* TYPE 1 */

#define s_IADD          13
#define s_ISUB          14
#define s_IMUL          15
#define s_IDIV          16
#define s_IREM          17
#define s_ISHL          18
#define s_ISHR          19
#define s_IUSHR         20
#define s_IAND          21
#define s_IOR           22
#define s_IXOR          23

#define TYPE1_END      23

/* TYPE 2 */

#define s_ISTORE        24
#define s_POP           25
#define s_IFEQ          26
#define s_IFNE          27
#define s_IFLT          28
#define s_IFGE          29
#define s_IFGT          30
#define s_IFLE          31
#define s_TABLESWITCH   32
#define s_LOOKUPSWITCH  33
#define s_IRETURN       34

/* TYPE 7 */

#define s_SALOAD        35
#define s_AALOAD        36
#define s_BALOAD        37

/* TYPE 9 */

#define s_INEG          39
#define s_INT2BYTE      40
#define s_INT2CHAR      41

#define TYPE9_END      41

/* TYPE 8 */

#define s_ASTORE        42
#define s_ARETURN       43
```

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```

#define s_ATHROW      44
#define s_IFNULL      45
#define s_IFNONNULL   46

#define TYPE8_END      46

/* TYPE 12 */

#define s_ARRAYLENGTH  47
#define s_INSTANCEOF   48

#define TYPE12_END     48

/* TYPE 10 */

#define s_SIPUSH        49

#define TYPE10_END     49

/* TYPE 5 */

#define s_ILOAD         50
#define s_ALOAD         51

/* TYPE 11 */

#define TYPE11_START    52

#define s_ACONST_NULL   52
#define s_LDC2          53
#define s_JSR           54
#define s_NEW           55

#define TYPE11_END     55

/* TYPE 16 */

#define s_NEWARRAY      56
#define s_CHECKCAST     57

#define TYPE16_END     57

/* TYPE 13 */

#define s_DUP           58
#define s_DUP_X1        59
#define s_DUP_X2        60
#define s_DUP2          61
#define s_DUP2_X1       62
#define s_DUP2_X2       63
#define s_SWAP          64

/* TYPE 14 */

#define s_INVOKEVIRTUAL 65 /* 01000001 */
#define s_INVOKENONVIRTUAL 66 /* 01000010 */
#define s_INVOKESTATIC  67 /* 01000011 */
#define s_INVOKEINTERFACE 68 /* 01000100 */

/* TYPE 15 */

#define s_GETSTATIC     69
#define s_PUTSTATIC     70
#define s_GETFIELD      71
#define s_PUTFIELD      72

/* TYPE 4 */

#define s_NOP           73
#define s_IINC          74
#define s_GOTO          75
#define s_RET           76
#define s_RETURN        77

```

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